Potential Market Impacts of the 2002 Farm Act: Current and Future

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2002 Farm Act: Broad and Complex Legislation

• TITLE I: Commodity Programs

TITLE II: Conservation

• TITLE III: Trade

• TITLE IV: Nutrition Programs

• TITLE V: Credit

• TITLE VI: Rural Development

 TITLE VII: Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension and Related Matters

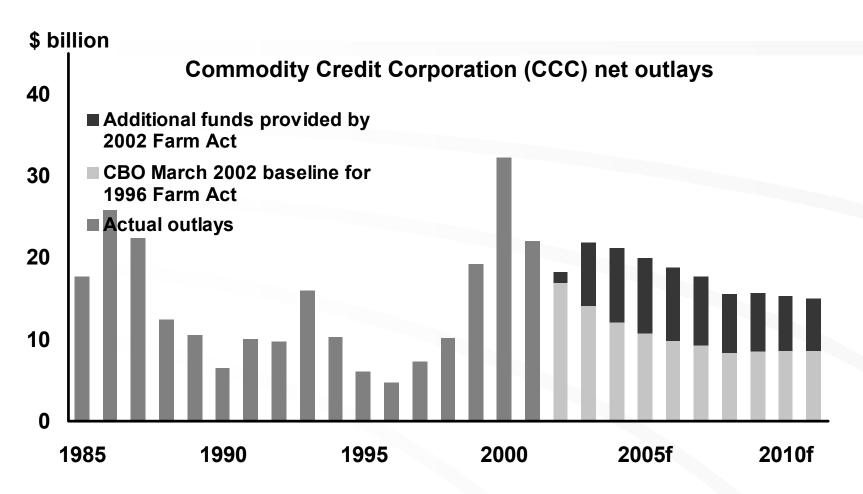
• TITLE VIII: Forestry

TITLE IX: Energy

TITLE X: Miscellaneous



Agricultural Spending Levels Remain Close to those of Recent Years



Source: CCC Budget and Congressional Budget Office March 2002 forecasts, 2002-11.

Sources of Impacts

- Key commodity programs
 - Marketing loans
 - Direct payments
 - Counter-cyclical payments
- Conservation programs
 - Conservation Reserve Program



Coupled vs. Decoupled Programs

Coupled programs

- Linked to production
- Linked to specific crops
- Increases overall production

Decoupled programs

- Not linked to production
- Raise total revenue more generally



Coupled: Marketing Loans

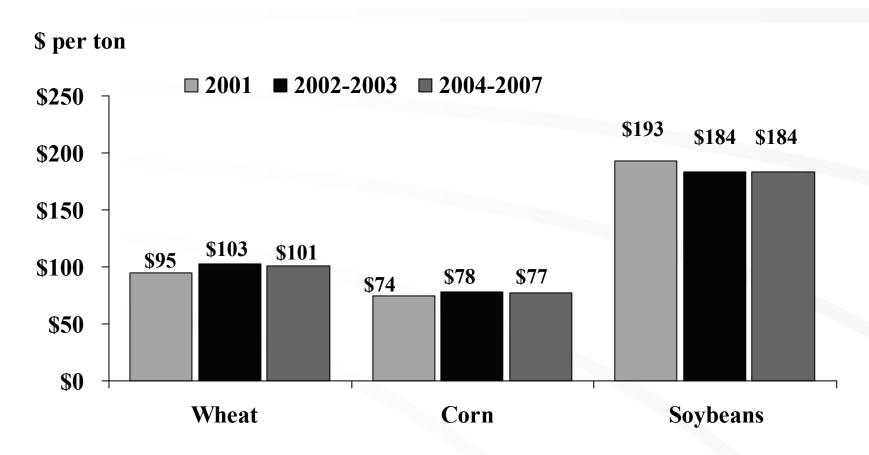
Marketing loan program

- Paid on current production
- Depend on market prices
- Benefit options
 - Repay commodity loan
 - Forfeit crop to Government
 - Marketing loan gain
 - Loan deficiency payments (in lieu of loan)

2002 Farm Act changes

- Loan rates increased for most crops covered in program
- Coverage expanded to more crops

Marketing Loan Rates



Decoupled Payments

• Government program payments to farmers

- Not linked to production
- Production decisions based on expected market returns

Examples

- Production Flexibility Contract (PFC) payments
- Direct payments
- Counter-cyclical payments, mostly decoupled



Fixed and Decoupled: Direct Payments

- Replace former Production Flexibility Contract (PFC) payments
- Not dependent on current production or market prices
 - Fixed base
 - Fixed payment yield
 - Fixed payment rates
- Coverage extended to more crops

Direct Payment Effects



- Fixed, decoupled payments
- Increased wealth
- Increased investment
- Small production impacts

Mostly Decoupled: Counter-cyclical Payments

- New program
- Decoupled from current production
 - Fixed base
 - Fixed payment yield
- Linked to current market prices

Counter-cyclical Payment for Wheat 1/

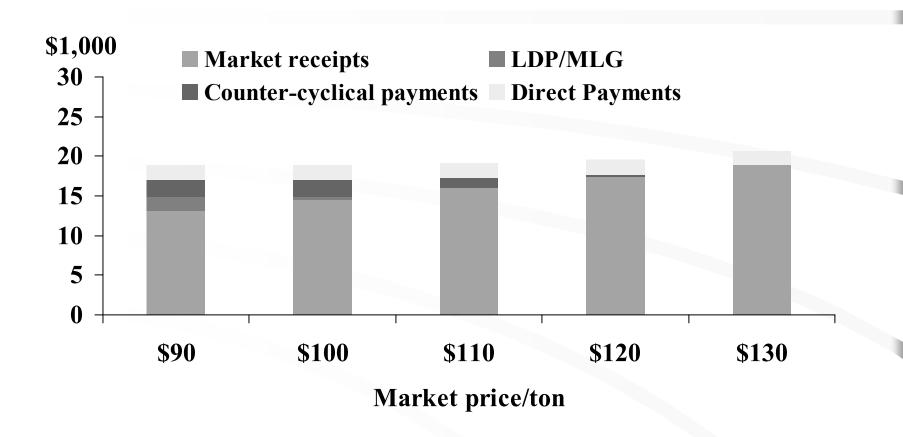
- Payment rate $_{wheat}$ = $(target price $142/ton)_{wheat}$
 - (direct payment rate \$19/ton) wheat
 - (higher of commodity price or loan rate \$103/ton) wheat
- Counter-cyclical payment wheat =
 - 0.85 *(base acres) wheat
 - * (payment yield) wheat
 - * (payment rate) wheat

Counter-cyclical Payment Effects



- Payments are price dependent
- May encourage production
- Affects revenue risk

Wheat Revenues Under 2002 Farm Act



Assumes 50 hectare wheat plantings, 50 hectare wheat base, 2.9 mt/hc yield, 2.3 mt/hc direct payment yield, 2.5 mt/hc counter-cyclical payment yield.

Peanut Program

- Now similar to programs for grains and oilseeds
- Direct and counter-cyclical payments contingent on historical acreage (but not current production)

Direct payment -- \$36/ton
Target price\$495/ton

- Marketing loan provisions linked to current production \$355/ton
- Quota buy-out

\$220/ton

Dairy Program

- Milk price support program
 - Price support purchases program
 - Dairy Export Incentive Program
- Federal milk marketing orders
- New counter-cyclical payment to stabilize and enhance producer revenue
 - Will tend to increase production
 - Full impact will be felt only by producers selling less than the
 2.4-million-pound limit
 - These farmers account for less than one-third of the milk supply

Sugar Program

- Price support with fixed loan rates for beet and cane sugar
- Marketing assessments and forfeiture penalty terminated
- Inventory management
 - Provides authority to impose marketing allotments
 - Authorizes product-for-production, pre-planting crop diversion payment in kind program

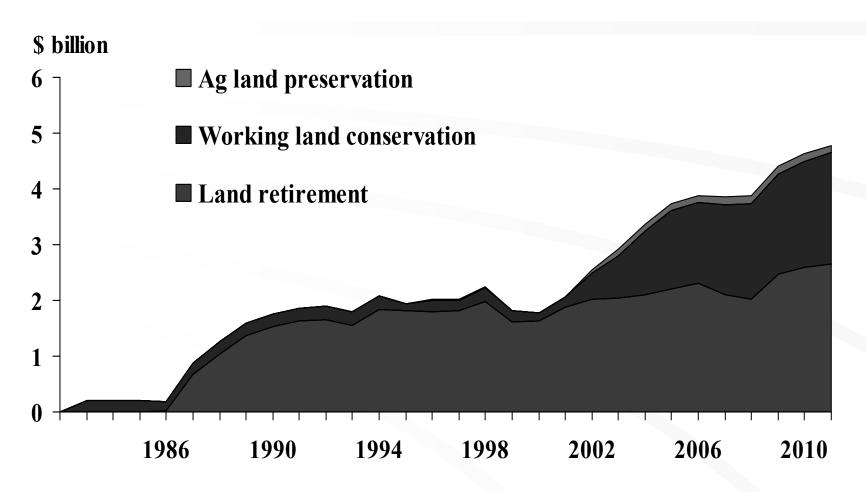
Trade-Related Provisions



Export programs

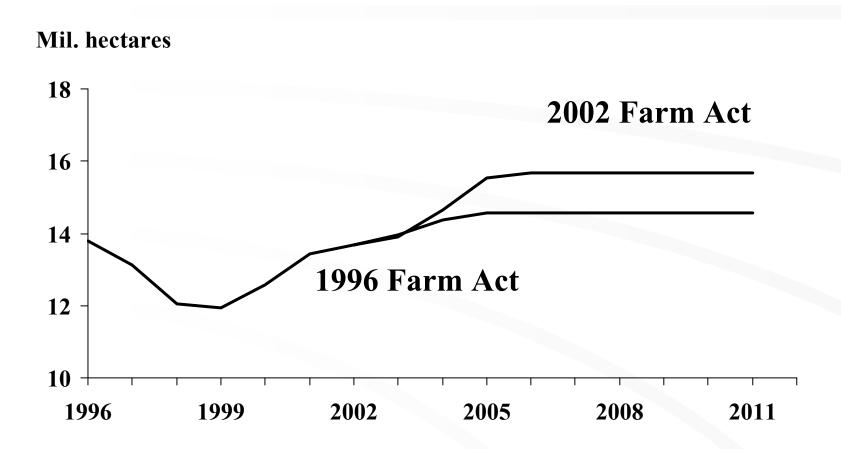
- WTO "Circuit Breaker"
 - Secretary of Agriculture to adjust spending to meet U.S. commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture

Conservation funding shifted toward working land

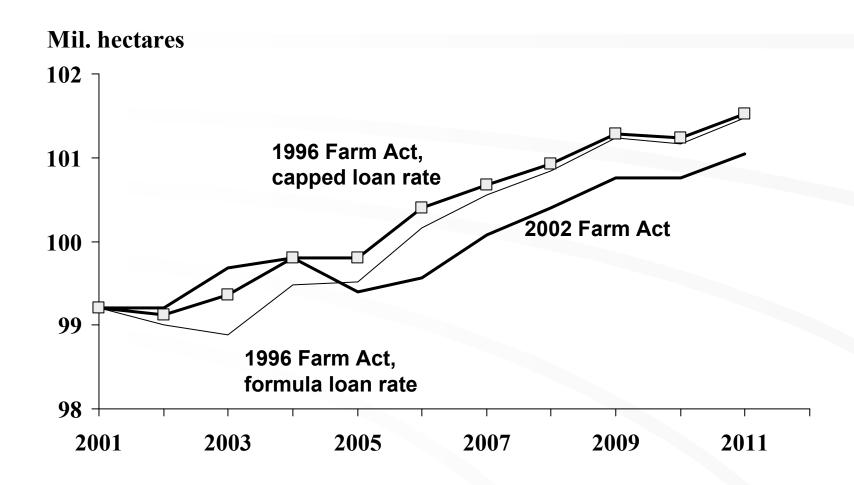


Source: Office of Budget and Policy Analysis, USDA, and Congressional Budget Office

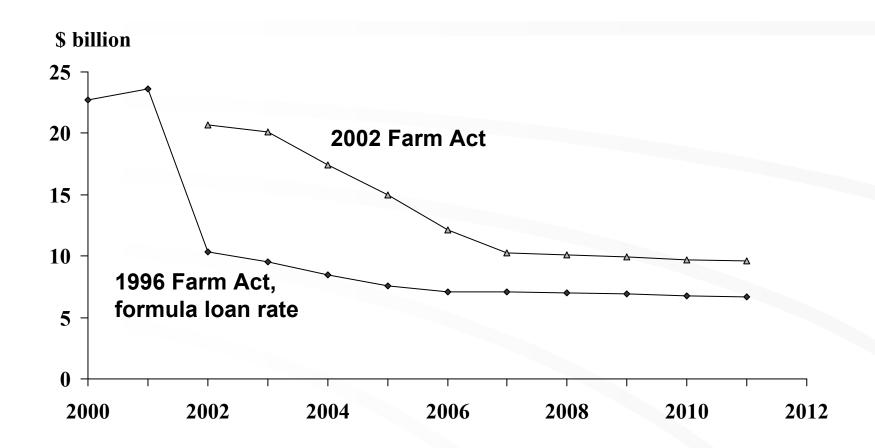
Conservation Reserve Program Expanded



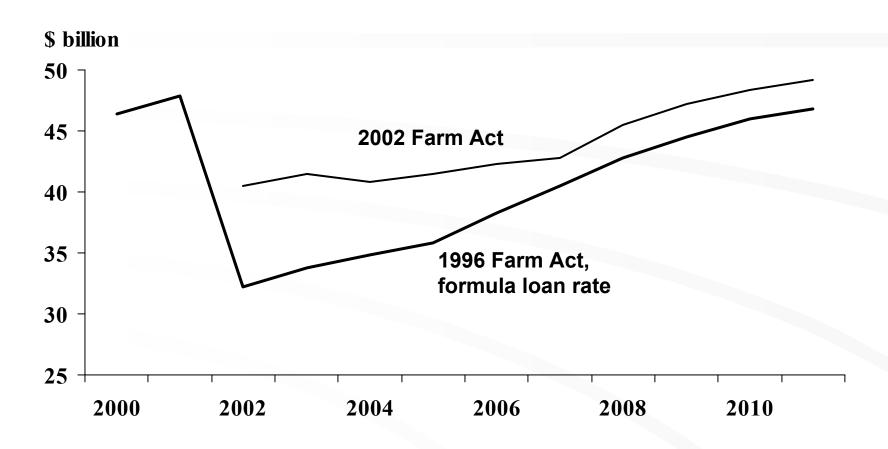
Planted Area: Eight Major Crops



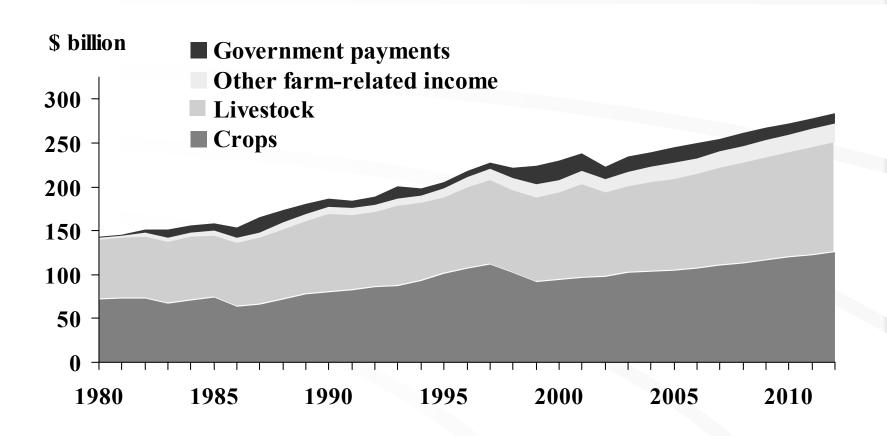
Government payments



Net Farm Income



Government Payments Account for a Small Share of Farm Cash Receipts



Conclusions

- Agricultural spending similar to recent years
- Production impacts are mostly from
 - Marketing loan changes
 - Larger Conservation Reserve Program

Additional Resources

- USDA's Farm Bill website www.usda.gov/farmbill
- Economic Research Service (ERS) web site www.ers.usda.gov

1996 and 2002 Farm Bill side-by-side comparison www.ers.usda.gov/Features/farmbill

Farm Bill impacts www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FarmPolicy